m d	Sanitized Copy Approved for Relea	se 2011/02/24 : CIA-RDF	OF 101.4.5   101	9-1
	INFORMAT			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
COUNTRY	Germany (Russian Zone)	SECURITY IN COMATION	DATE DISTR. 4 Oct	ober 1948 50X1-HUM
SUBJECT	Dismentling and Production at Schkopau	Buna werk,	NO. OF PAGES 4	50X1-HUM
PLACE ACQUIRED		· :	NO. OF ENCLS.	!
DATE OF			SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	
OF THE UNITED : U. S. C., SI AND OF ITS CONTENTS WILLIAM INFORMATI	CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE STATES WITHIN THE BEACHING OF THE ESPICIMED ACT SO SO AS ASSENCED. ITS FRANKSISSION OF THE FEVEL TOO. IM ANY MARKER TO AN UNCUTTING TO DISTRIBUTION OF PHIS POPE OF THE FORM THE STATE OF THE FORM THE STATE OF THE FORM MAY BE UTILIZED INCOME.	THIS IS UNEVALUATED USE OF TRAIN	INFORMATION FOR THE ED INTELLIGENCE ANALYS	RESEARCH STS 50X1-HUM
	Dismantling			
	<ol> <li>Production of buna is ma following buildings are</li> </ol>	intained at the rate being dismantled:	of 20,000 tons per yea	ar. The
			Degree of dismantl	ing
	E 46 (a dres	merization plant) sing plant) ol oven)	completely "	

(an iron chloride water purifying plant F 47 50% (Emulgator 1000) E 45 50% (styrol tank storehouse B 52 C 53 50% (styrol distillation) completely (styrol contact installation) н 77 Also laboratory installations for technical development and research.

The dismantling began about 20 April 1948, and is proceeding according to plun.

Production				at a grander film				
2.	3.0	Product	Number of Tons	Need for Carbide (in tons)				
		Buna S. Acetic Acid Ethylene Oxide Vinyl Chloride Tetrachlorethan SS Oil (lubricating oil)	2000 1500 500 1300 700 500	8600 2500 1900 1900 400 <u>33</u> 00				

		CLAS	SIFICATIO	N	SECRET/CONTROL	U.S	. OFFICIA	LS	ONLY		-	
STATE X	NAVY		NSRB		DISTRIBUTION			_		_		-
ARMY X	AIR	X					<u> </u>	1			L	



Document No.  NO CHANGE in Class.  DECLASSIFIED  Class. CHANGED TO: TS  DDA Memo, 4 Apr  Auth: DDA REG. 77/1763  Date: 1 MAY 197	77	- O -HUI
Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/02/24: CIA-RDP82-00457R001700610009-1		

JJOENCE AGENCY

Increase of manufacture from acetaldehyde

Butanol Alcohol 1000 tons 1300

2800 tons 2600 24000 tons

This amount of carbide is based on a daily production of 800 tons. There are eight ovens, of which seven are in operation; the eighth is being overhauled.

### b. Present Production Program

Of the 6000 tons of acetaldehyde a month which are unreserved, 3000 tons monthly are used for reparation purposes, either as paraldehyde or partially as alcohol. Russia prefers alcohol at present. The remaining 3000 tons monthly are used to increase the production of acetic acid, ethylene oxide and lubricating oil (SS-oil).

## c. Factors

now Carbide factor for Buna S formerly 4.088 1.526 1.65 Acetic acid 1,34 Vinyl chloride

Caustic potash, solid, for Buna " vinvl chloride .007 (Butadien drying) .007 (acetylene drving

Paraldehyde for Acetaldehyde

1.1

winvl chloride drying)

# d. New Developments and Production since 1945:

### Capacities:

Palatinol C 650 tons a year increased Palatinol AH 650 tons a vear reduced Vinyl Chloride 7200 tons a year "Igelitweichfolie" 240 tons a year (60% PCU, 40% Palatinol BH or AH Igelit window glass 1800 " " (30% PCU, 20% Palatinol BH or AH) 5000 " Trichlorethylene Perchloroethylene (compulsory 250 (Process for production of production) tetrachloroethane improved) Ethylene oxide 6000 Acetic acid, techn. 18000 " Acetate is increased to 11,000 tons a year methyl acetate 4,000 t. ethyl acetate 4.000 t. butyl acetate 3,000 t. Buna S. 20,000 tons a year Carbide 290,000 11

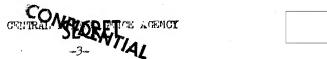
## e. New Developments and Production since 1945:

- 200 tons a year Isopropanol Acetone is conducted by 300 atmosphere absolute pressure and 120° over copper or nickel catalysers
- Acetates are increased to 11,000 tons a year Process 1945/46 periodically, from 1948 continuously. Butyl acetate is favored as a medium of refining.
- 3) A 48 and  $\Lambda$  62 are produced as by-products of Butadien manufacture through hydrogenation of Butadian oil.
- 4) Ethylene glycol was developed in the apparatus used for glycol. The apparatus can run only alternatively either with 600 tons of glycol or 600 tons of ethylene glycol. Process: alcohol and ethyl oxide at 30 atmospheres absolute pressure and 70-80°. Important for the lacquer industry.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY



Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/02/24 : CIA-RDP82-00457R001700610009-1 HUM



- 5) Brake fluid is formed as a by-product of ethylene glycol or alternatively 20 30%. Reaction product of 1 alcohol and 2 ethyl oxide 76%. 24% glycol.
- 6) Ethylic ether: Compulsory by-product of alcohol ethylene. Discovered by use of had contacts. With good contacts as in 1948 no production of ethylic ether. Product is very impure.
- 7) Oxide wax: Capacity 120 tons a year. Process: Ethylene oxide and potassium alcoholate at normal temperature.
- 8) Triethanolamin; 120 tons a year.
  Process: Ethylene oxide and aqueous ammonia at a low temperature.
- 9) Alkacid lye: 1200 tons a year.
- Paraformaldehyde solid:

  Process: concentrated formaldehyde at a high temperature in a vacuum. Manufacture

  resumed since the middle of 1947.
- 11) Paraldehyde (recently for Russia):
  Process: Acetaldehyde is pumped around in an "Aldoysator" (charcoal burner circulation system) with small amounts of sulphuric acid (to 3000liters of acetaldehyde, 10 liters of concentrated sulphuric acid at 20-250).
- 12) "Palatinole" and "Elaol" both new: Esterification with sulphuric acid admixture of 1%.
- Phtalopal BU: 150 tons a year.

  From 1.3 Butandiol and phthalic(acid) anhydride, one mole of each, with elimination of 1 water mole. Yield 95% of theory.

  Process: Heat approximately 20 hours until a certain acid number is attained.

  Is used as artificial r sin lacquer.
- 14) Akydal P liquid for oil varnishes mixable with pigments. 600 tons a year. Condensation product from butyl aldehyde, "Crodonaldehyd" and phthalic (acid) anhydride.
- 15) Hexamethylenetetramine
- 16) Phthalein: Manufacture again given up because of poor yield.
- 17) Chloroacetic acid, 600 tons a year.

  Is under construction. Process: trichlorethylene is saponified with 85-90% sulphuric acid at 160°.
- "Diproxyd"

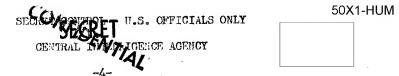
  Process: First step "Isopropanol" is converted with solid ground caustic soda or caustic potash to "Alkoholat" (fluid), cooled off (viscous) and treated in parts with carbon disulphide at a lower temperature (solid). It forms "Isopropylxanthogenat". Second step: The "Isopropylxanthogenat" is oxydized with sodium persulphate in a watery solution.
- 19) "Sapal" and Emulgator !!"

  Sapal is a textile, dyeing and laundry aid. Emulgator !! is used for watery emulsions from mineral oils and fat oils (oil obtained from boring and spindle oil). Combined capacity 90 tons a year. Process: Butylen and propylen are polymerized with anthracite coal containing phosphoric acid to olefins C8 -C16. The olefins are converted with phenol (heated with aluminum chloride) to alkyl phenol and with ethylene oxide.

  Sapal has a higher, Emulgator !!"

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY





- 20) <u>Rubresin</u>
  Rubresin is a gum for synthetic rubber.
  Process: Ethyl phenols are boiled with formaldehyde.
- 21) Acrylic nitrite
  Ethylene oxide and hydrocyanic acid are condensed under efflux of water to
  "cyanhydrin" and heated with contact (aluminum oxide 160 250°).
  Capacity 60 tons a year.
- 22) Polystyrol PB Capacity 60 tons a year, monostyrol is polymerized (block-polymerization) at 30 120° with very small amounts of activators (benzel peroxide). The product is transparent and colorless. This is a reparations order.

23)	Perbunan Acrylic nitrite is po	<b>lymer</b> ized	with "But			50X1-HUM	
	Comment: mean "catalyst".)	The term	"contact"	as found in	the to	emt may	possibly

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

